

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Giants in Hot Debate—Learned Senators Unwork Their Battle-Sword.

Several Important Measures Introduced and Considered in the House.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Pendleton presented the petition of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette and other newspapers praying a reduction of postage on second-class mail matter. Referred.

Mr. Sewell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the House bill to empower the Secretary of War to permit the laying of a horse railway upon and over the island of Rock Island, and bridges connecting it with the cities of Davenport and Rock Island. Placed on the calendar.

The conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, the Senate bill authorizing the sale of a part of the lands of the Winnebago tribe of Indians in Nebraska was passed.

The Anti-Foreign Contract Labor bill was then placed before the Senate. Mr. Sherman said it was Mr. Morrill's intention to call up and continue the discussion of the Trade-dollor bill on the completion of the Labor bill.

Mr. Beck said he did not know how that bill had got out of sight. The Chair (Mr. Hawley) said it had come to the calendar when the Senate declined to proceed with it. Of course it was in accordance with the Senate rules.

Mr. Beck expressed the hope that if it was to be killed, it would be killed squarely, and not by indirection.

The consideration of the Anti-Foreign Contract Labor bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. Miller, of New York, supported the bill and opposed the pending motion which would strike from the bill the clauses prescribing penalties for violation of the law. He was in full sympathy with the bill. It was simply meant that while slavery should not any longer be tolerated in this country, other countries had been for years dumping their paupers and criminals upon our shores, and the time was coming when we should have a stringent measure to protect ourselves. We could not afford to leave our ports open to such importations. We should soon need to inquire as to the character of every person coming here.

Mr. Morgan did not wish to see a bad precedent established—a precedent that might lead hereafter to the passage of a law refusing colored men to come from the South to the North in search of work.

Mr. Miller assured Mr. Morgan that the people of the North would never pass a law to interfere with any class of people who should come of their own free will and were not criminals or paupers.

Mr. Vest expected to vote for the bill. He had no doubt of its constitutionality. It was an exercise of power and right and to preserve the life of our institutions and our civilization. It was not intended to exclude any self-reliant man from coming to the United States. He was glad to see that Mr. Sherman and other Republicans favored this bill. Mr. Vest said Mr. Sherman was himself the father of the bill to establish the office of Commissioner of Immigration, one section of which provided that all contracts made abroad for the repayment of passage money by intending immigrants shall be binding and be a lien on their wages and lands. According to newspaper accounts, "there were 75,000 men out of employment in the States of New York and this," Mr. Vest exclaimed, "after twenty-four years of Republican ascendancy and protective tariff."

Mr. Morrill said he had never discussed the tariff when it was not under consideration, but Mr. Vest should not give blows without being prepared to take blows in return. The tariff policy which Mr. Vest would pursue, Mr. Morrill said, would throw a very much larger number of men out of employment than were out of employment now.

Mr. Plumb favored the bill, but thought it might be amended in its details. Mr. Davies spoke earnestly and strongly in its favor.

Mr. Sherman, on entering the chamber, said he understood during his momentary absence that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) had alluded to him in connection with the act to encourage immigration, raised in July, 1884. That act, Mr. Sherman said, was a temporary measure. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) ought to have remembered that at the date of its passage this country was engaged in one of the most memorable struggles in history. He (Vest) was engaged at that time in the attempt to break up this Government.

Mr. Vest replied that so far as the remarks of the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) bore personal allusion to him (Vest) and his status during the war, he (Vest) would only say that he was the opinion of the majority of others in that regard, he had no sort of apology to make.

Considerable discussion then ensued, and the Senate finally adjourned without definite action.

The House.

On motion of Mr. Reagan, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the range and ranch traffic of the Western States and Territories.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the business under the special rule. On motion of Mr. Peters a bill passed for the erection of a public building at Wichita, Kas., at a cost of \$50,000.

Mr. Hutchins, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, and gave notice he would ask its consideration to-morrow.

The Senate amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill was non-concurred in and conferees appointed.

Mr. Dornseimer introduced a bill to regulate the coinage and promote the circulation of gold and silver equally, which was referred. The bill provides that, as soon as practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be engraved notes of the denomination of \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50, and printed in such quantities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Said notes, when issued, shall be payable on demand in silver dollars of the present standard of fineness—480 grains, Troy weight; or if the holder prefer, he may receive standard silver bars, stamped by the United States, at the rate of 480 grains to the dollar.

Section 2 provides for deposit with the Government of standard silver dollars or bullion, for which notes proportionate to

such deposit shall be given, redeemable in silver bars or dollars, the standard value in both cases to be 480 grains to the dollar.

Section 3 provides that the coinage of the gold, silver and silver bullion product of the United States shall be free, but no silver coin shall be made at any of the United States mints from foreign silver, and no foreign silver shall be admitted to the United States without paying the highest rate of duty imposed on manufactured silver.

Section 4 provides for the exchange of silver dollars and certificates issued under the former act for notes authorized by this act.

Section 5 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to have coined any time out of silver in the Treasury into standard dollars of 480 grains, as many as he may think likely to be needed, and to return in standard silver bars so much silver as he may deem necessary to meet the demand for silver in that form.

Section 6 makes the notes hereby authorized legal tender at their nominal value for all debts public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated.

Section 7 repeals the act of February 12, 1878.

The resolution for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic was reported back adversely by Mr. English from the committee having in charge the matter and laid on the table.

The joint resolution giving notice to the North German Confederation of the intention to initiate the treaty of 1815 was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs by Mr. Deuster, and placed on the House calendar.

Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on Public Health, reported a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee and to insert in the Appropriation bill the item of \$50,000, to be expended in preventing the introduction into the United States Asiatic cholera. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McMillen in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Mills an amendment was adopted appropriating \$10,000 to enable the Commissioner of Labor to obtain information pertaining to labor in America and elsewhere.

On motion of Mr. Dingley an amendment was adopted requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to the next Congress such modifications of the law relating to commerce and navigation as will simplify and improve the same, and to remove from American vessels whether engaged in fishing, or domestic and foreign commerce, all unnecessary restrictions and burdens.

On motion of Mr. Long the paragraph authorizing the President to discontinue the appointment and services of officers at ports of entry in all cases where for the two successive years past, the revenues collected at such ports less than the salary and expenses of officers employed there, was stricken out by a vote of 90 to 77.

On motion of Mr. Brewster, of Washington Territory, the amendment was adopted making Tacoma and Seattle ports of delivery. The committee then rose, and the bill was passed, and the House took a recess until to-morrow.

WHICH WAS THE LUCKY MAN?

Was It the One Who Got the Girl, or the One Who Lost Her? (Kansas City Times.)

MARSHALL, Mo., Feb. 9.—A social sensation of no small proportions is the all-absorbing topic in this city, the principals in which are Mr. Will Ehrman, a young merchant of this city, Mr. J. B. Gaundling, and Miss Minnie Christian. Both the gentlemen have been paying attention to the young lady. Both were engaged to her, and neither knew of the other's engagement until the last few days, when preparations were made for the marriage of Mr. Ehrman and the young lady, which was to have taken place next Wednesday evening. The time of her marriage to Mr. Gaundling was several days hence, and he, learning of the plans of his rival, went at once to see the young lady, and late yesterday evening procured his license and was this afternoon quietly married to Miss Minnie Christian at the residence of the bride's mother. All the parties in question are prominently connected, and although the bride is a very intelligent and attractive young lady, it is generally held that she was undetermined up to the moment the marriage ceremony was performed as to which she would marry. Mr. Ehrman, who would have married the same young lady on Wednesday evening, has now the sympathy of the entire community.

Speaker Carlisle's Man.

(Washington Special to New York Sun.)

Speaker Carlisle's right-hand man on the floor of the House, and the parliamentary leader on ordinary occasions in the absence of Hon. William E. Morrison, is Hon. Roger Q. Mills of Texas. Mr. Mills is just completing his third year in the House, and for the seventh. He is one of the most industrious members of the House, and in his long experience has gained a thorough knowledge of the rules. He is not a showy parliamentarian, but is alert and watchful, and always does the proper thing at the right time. He could not be a successful leader of a minority with an untiringly Speaker in the Chair, but with Mr. Carlisle's readiness to recognize him and to assist him at times, and with a strong majority ready to follow him, he always accomplishes his purpose.

Mr. Mills is about fifty years of age, of medium stature, with gray hair and wavy, and blue eyes that twinkle with good humor. He is quiet in manner, and his voice is strong enough to rise above the din when the House is most turbulent. He enjoys the distinction of having contributed the shortest autobiography to the Congressional directory. It is not quite three lines long, does not give the date or place of his birth, has occupation as a single fact, and his history previous to his entering Congress. Mr. Mills, next to Frank B. Hard, is the most radical apostle of free trade in Congress. He is well read in the literature of the subject, and is not happy because the Democrats have determined to shut off tariff discussion for the rest of the session.

George Elliot's Opinion of Emerson.

(Cross' Biography.)

"I have seen Emerson—the first man I have ever seen. But you have seen still more of him, so I need not tell you what he is. I shall leave Carlisle to tell how the day the Emerson day was spent, for I have a swimming head from hanging over the desk to write business letters for Father."

"I must tell you a story Miss Bremer got from Emerson. Carlisle was very angry with him for not believing in a devil, and to convert him took him amongst all the horrors of London—the gin-shops, etc., and finally to the House of Commons, plying him at every turn with the question, 'Do you believe in a devil now?'"

This Notary Wears Rings.

(Lexington Gazette.)

Miss Sallie S. Barclay, an accomplished young lady of this city, appeared before the County Judge last Monday and produced her commission from his Excellency the Governor appointing her Notary Public for Fayette County till the end of the next General Assembly. She took the oath, as prescribed by law, and entered into bond for the faithful discharge of her duties.

GREYSTONE.

A Description of Mr. Tilden's Magnificent Home on the Hudson.

Mr. Cleveland's Sunday at Greystone has again attracted public attention to that venerable and somewhat interesting place, writes a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The road which runs from Mr. Tilden's front door becomes the boulevard when it reaches New York. It is a broad, smoothly paved road, curbed and paved in the most approved fashion. Greystone itself stands on a knoll between the roadway and the Hudson, commanding a

view of the river and the city. Greystone is a huge pile of granite rock, quarried from the neighboring hills, and is impressive from its very size. It contains ninety-nine rooms, and has a frontage of four hundred feet. In the center is a tall, square tower. Its architecture is in the massiveness, and Mr. Cleveland himself has secured the Hudson without finding its equal in this and many other respects. The edifice stands in a park of one hundred and twenty acres of magnificent woodland slopes, broad meadows, sequestered lawns, and lovely glades and groves.

From the uppermost room of the tower, 400 feet above the surface of the Hudson, the scene is magnificent. To the north are the Peaks of the Mountains and the environment of West Point. To the west are the Palisades; to the south the upper part of New York city and the hills of Staten Island, while to the east are the sail-flecked waters of Long Island Sound. On every hand the prospect is not less beautiful than that near the house. Several large silver birches, which Mr. Tilden imported from Greece, are interspersed with a unique and beautiful collection of trees and shrubs, among which are golden elms and alders, purple beeches, and evergreens from the deepest shades of green to the richest shades of gold. Chief among the latter is a beautiful specimen of Japanese arbor-vitae.

From the rear veranda the grounds descend by a succession of six terraces to the Hudson, 400 yards distant. Standing directly west of the mansion is an oak tree that grows above the other trees of the forest. It is symmetrical to a fault, and never fails to attract attention. Mr. Cleveland asked if there was any tradition connected with it. His host smilingly informed him that he knew of none, except that it had been above the "Tilden Jail."

The spread of its foliage is seventy feet. The main hall of the building extends clear across, from east to west, and is lofty and wide. On the right is the Secretary's office. The Secretary, as he sits at his desk, looks out over the Hudson. William Cullen Bryant, Charles O'Connor and Samuel J. Tilden.

Next to this room is a wide stairway, and next to it the dressing-room. At the end of the hall is the entrance to the rear piazza, which is reached by a flight of steps. The room, the dining-room or the library. Mr. Tilden's sleeping apartments and the chief guests' room are on the second floor. In the latter Mr. Cleveland slept. The furniture is of satin-wood, trimmed with bamboo. The room is forty feet long, and is perfect in its appointments. Not far from this room is another fitted up with a handsome billiard table and other requirements of the game. The third floor is entirely occupied by sleeping-rooms.

THE IMAGINATION.

The Part It Plays in Matters Involving Life and Death.

"Don't a good many people procure medical treatment who are not sick?" asked a reporter of the Detroit Post of a prominent physician.

"Of course they do. There's nothing the matter with half the so-called invalids. I always kept a big batch of bread pills made up for that class of patients. Many a one I've got out of bed with that sham medicine, and they thought me a man of profound learning and skill."

"They just imagine they are sick?"

"Certainly! A woman is the contrariety of God's creatures. If she makes up her mind she's sick, you can't get her out of it. You must administer something. I had one call me years ago that lay in bed nine months, and she was as well as I am. On a certain day there was one of these circus and animal show combinations passing. I had an inspiration that I had better go and see my skill could produce. I hired the manager to let a tame bear out of the cage and we all set up a hue and cry, the children went for the woods, and that woman took after them without even stopping to make a call. There was nothing the matter with her, the matter with her, and when her husband came to settle, I thought for a while he'd boot her all over the farm."

"Ever have any other case of the imagination?"

"Lots of them. A big hulking fellow about ten miles from the town I was practicing in got the idea that he was going to die just 11 o'clock in the forenoon of a certain day. About 9 o'clock a messenger came for me. I hurried out. When I got to the man's house, he had been minutes to live according to his calculations. He did look like a man on the verge of eternity. His eyes were dim and sunken, his face had that peculiar pallor which heralds the near approach of death, and his breathing was very labored. The family were gathered around and weeping as they took a final leave. Something had to be done quick. There was a smart-looking woman there, and I called her aside. Pointing to the clock on the mantelpiece, which the patient was watching, I said: 'When I have attention turn that clock back.' Then I crowded into the family group, hustled them into the next room, sat down on the edge of the bed, and began telling that fellow one of the most horrible murder stories you ever heard. I located it right in the town where he had lived, everybody named the woman killed, went into blood-curdling details, and so completely interested the man that he forgot about his 11 o'clock appointment. When I gave him a chance to look it was twenty minutes to 12, and he was actually mad for a time, claiming that he had been tricked. He finally got to laughing, and we all took dinner together. The next day he whipped two men at a barn-raising for twitting him about the programme of death that miscarried."

"Wasn't there anything the matter with him?"

"Not a thing except what he imagined. He was sound as a bullet, but if I had not adopted that ruse he would have gone over to the majority at 11 o'clock."

"Do you think imagination sometimes cures people who are really ill?"

"To be sure it does. Imagination has a strange and unaccountable power. I had a funny incident that answers your inquiry. There was a giddy young widow called at my office one day. She was a lady of refinement. Talked all the time she was awake, you know, and had as much laugh as she had talk. She wasn't very chippy when she came, however. She was on crutches and accompanied by a solicitous companion who was brim full of sympathy. The lady said she was badly swollen from rheumatism and wanted to know if I could administer electricity, which always helped her. I soon had a battery in shape. The sympathetic friend placed one connection at the invalid's knee, which appeared angrily indignant. I placed the other connection in my left hand so as to complete the circuit by touching the patient with my right hand. I drew my fingers across the back of her neck, and

of course she indulged in a few little screams and some hysterical conversation. "Doctor, that's a strange sensation. Onch! haven't I got about enough? My knee feels a great deal better. Don't do me up with that electricity. There, no, you must just quit; I've got a whole streak of lightning in me now, and I know it was all I needed." The pretty widow walked out to her carriage without a limp, and had no trouble in being the belle of all balls for the remainder of the season. I had noticed a waspish student of mine in the next room stuffing handkerchiefs in his mouth, writhing with suppressed laughter, winking at me on the sly, and holding in a can-can when ever visible to me alone.

"What in thunder are you making such a fool of yourself about?" I inquired when the ladies had departed. He roared away and pointing to the battery said, "You might have killed that handsome creature by an overcharge of electricity." I looked and joined in the hilarity. I had neglected to pitch on to the battery, and the widow's vivid imagination had supplied the currents which wrought so sudden a cure.

The Senate of the Old Time.

(Recent interview with Ex-Senator Thurman.)

"There was one thing in particular that struck me when I went into the Senate Chamber the first time," said Mr. Thurman, "and saw Benton, Clay, Webster and others of their class. They were nearly all large men. I believe two-thirds of the members of the Senate at that time were six feet or over. It was not a mere fancy. Mr. Clay was over six feet; so was Mr. Calhoun; so was Mr. Benton; so was Mr. Preston; so was Mr. Simms, of Illinois; so was my own friend, William Allen, and so were many others. Some of them were six feet two inches or even six feet three. The men in the Senate now are not so large; neither do they dress with such care. The first time I saw the Senate every member wore a dress coat. They now go into the Senate Chamber with any sort of a suit on, and I suppose as bad as any of them. Bayard always looks neat, but I think Ingalls takes more pains with his clothes than any of them. The custom of the Senate in the matter of personalities used to be much more strict than it is now. Once while Aaron Burr was Vice-President and presiding officer of the Senate a member who had been out riding came in and took his seat with his boots on. Burr sent word to him by a page that he would be obliged if he would retire at once, and a year in dress becoming to his place in the Senate Chamber."

A Kansas farmer says, according to the New York Tribune, that he put a stop to the beating of wheat by mixing with each bushel a bushel of salt, and also kept weevils away.

The daughter of Mr. James R. Hatcher, of Clair View, Indiana, Mr. S. A. Anstala, was for months unable to speak. Her case was given up by the physician, and her father writes that one application of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, restored her speech.

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